

DEM Approval Clears Path for KN2 Well Site Construction at Killanoola

HIGHLIGHTS

Killanoola

- DEM approval received for KN2 pad construction
- Pad size confirmed at 80 x 70 metres, located 290 metres from the existing DW1 pad
- Construction to commence shortly with estimated completion within the next two weeks
- KN2 drilling program funded under the Farmin Agreement, targeting a new undrilled structural high

Red Sky Energy Ltd (ASX: ROG) (Red Sky or the Company) is pleased to advise that the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) has granted final approvals for the construction of the KN2 well site at the Killanoola Oil Project (PRL-13), South Australia.

This milestone follows the Farmin Agreement executed on [29 May 2025](#) with Condor Energy Services, Chawla Group, and VB Energy to fund 75% of KN2 drilling and completion costs, earning them a 45% working interest in the well. Red Sky retains 55% of KN2 and 100% of the remainder of PRL-13 and operatorship of the project.

The KN2 location targets a previously undrilled structural high defined by Red Sky's proprietary 3D seismic survey, which increased the Best Estimate Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP) at Killanoola by 46% to 135.5 million barrels. The well is designed to grow production and support near-term cash flow generation materially.

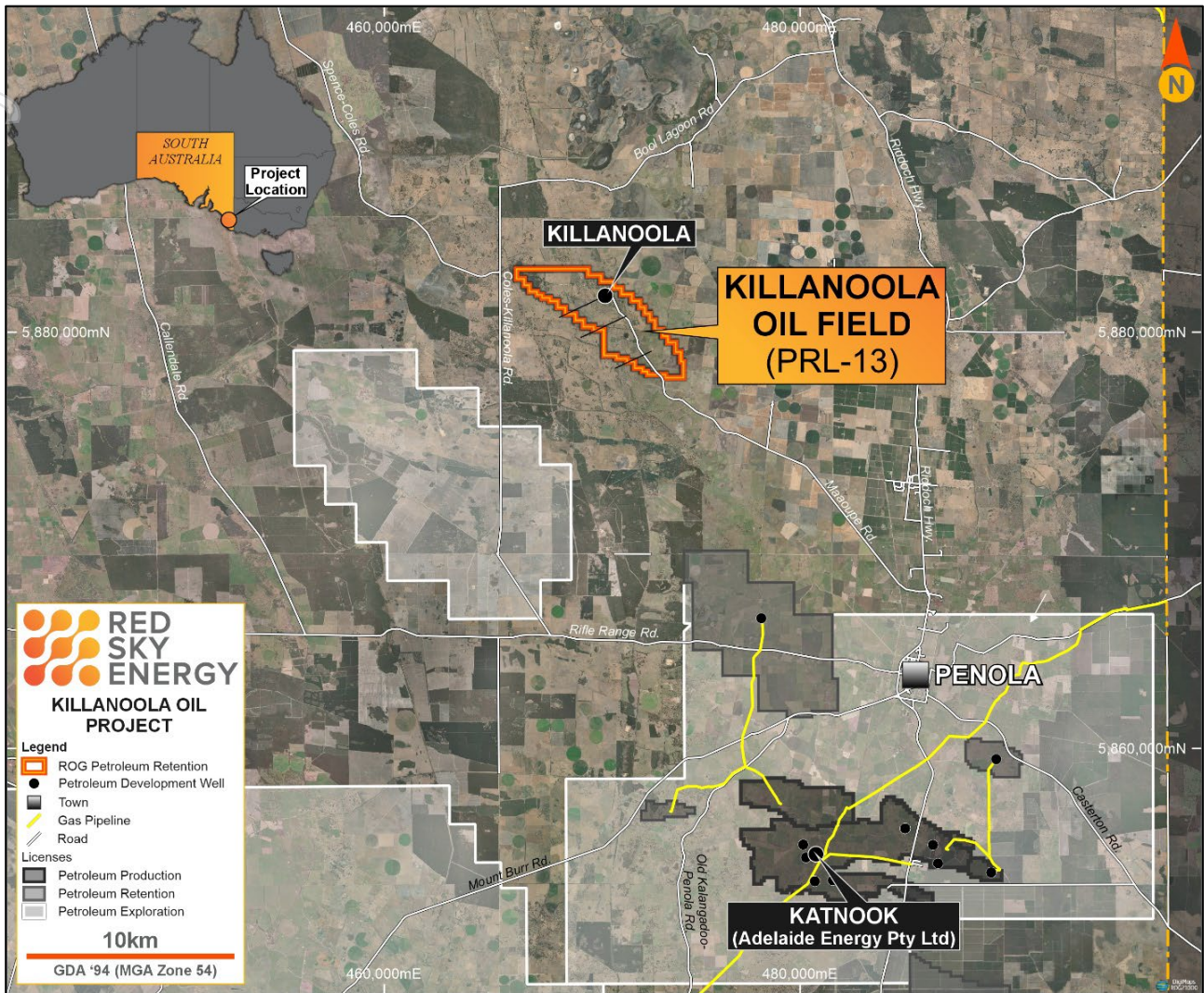
Pad construction will begin shortly and is expected to be completed in the next two weeks. The same rig will be mobilised to perform the DW1 well workover, changing out the pump as well as drilling KN2, reducing mobilisation costs and operational risk.

Managing Director, Andrew Knox, commented:

"DEM's approval allows us to move forward with site preparation immediately. With construction set to begin soon, we are now on track to deliver the KN2 well, a key value catalyst for Red Sky and its shareholders. We thank all stakeholders for their support and look forward to progressing both KN2 drilling and the DW1 workover in the coming weeks."

Forward Plan

- Complete KN2 pad construction within the next two weeks.
- Mobilise rig for KN2 drilling and DW1 workover.
- Advance conditional offtake discussions with Santos for processing and sales options.



**Figure 1: Killanoola Oil Field (PRL-13) location map
(Adelaide Energy Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Beach Energy Ltd (ASX:BPT))**

About Killanoola and KN2

The Killanoola Oil Project is located within PRL 13 in South Australia's Penola Trough (refer Figure 1). Red Sky's 3D seismic program, completed in 2023, resulted in a 46% uplift in the field's Best Estimate Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP), increasing to 135.5 million barrels. KN2 targets a previously undrilled structural high identified from this new data. (Refer Table 1 and [ASX Announcement 21 April 2023](#).)

The Company has received approval from the South Australian Department for Energy and Mining (DEM) for the KN2 site preparation.

Killanoola has a conditional offtake agreement with Viva Energy Australia Limited (ASX: VEA) and is in discussions with Santos Limited (ASX:STO) (operator of the SACB JV) regarding alternative offtake and processing at the Port Bonython facility.

Once its production infrastructure is in place, KN2 has the potential to increase output and drive material revenue growth significantly in the near term.

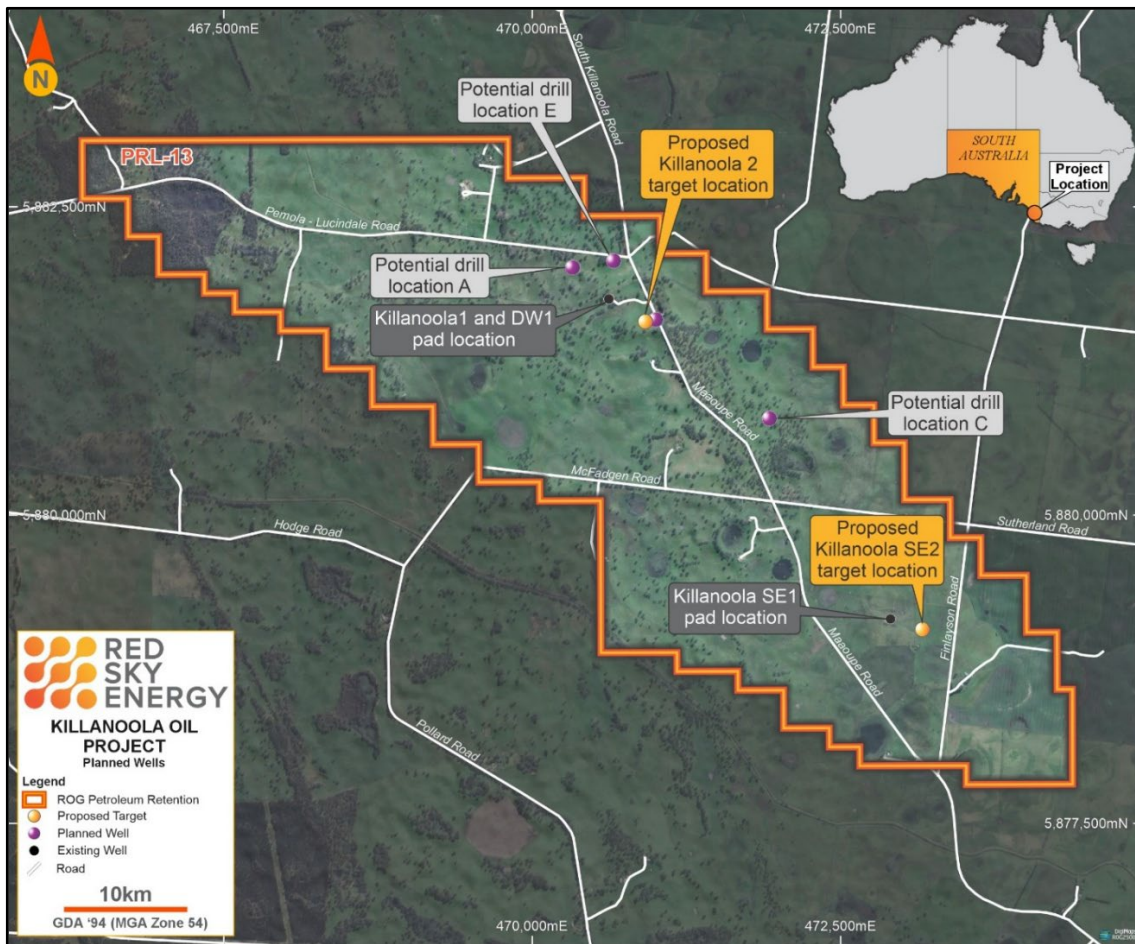


Figure 2: Killanoola Oil Project – Planned Wells (July 2025)

Table 1: Summary of discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP) of the PRL-13 Killanoola Oil Field (100%)

| Killanoola Oil Field | Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (mmbbls) | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | Low | Best | High |
| 31 March 2022 | 57.2 | 93.0 | 98.6 |
| 19 April 2023 | 28.9 | 135.5 | 157.4 |
| % Increase | (49.5)% | 45.7% | 59.6% |

Table 1 above summarises the discovered petroleum initially in place of the Killanoola Oil Field as announced on [5 May 2022](#) and updated by GRI as at 19 April 2023. This evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) approved in 2018 by the Society of Petroleum Engineers, the World Petroleum Council, the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers. The report was prepared and supervised by the Competent Person.

For the updated Independent Competent Person’s Report (CPR), refer to: [Independent Competent Person’s Report on the Discovered Petroleum Initially In Place \(PIIP\) in the Killanoola Oil Project, PRL-13, Penola Trough, South Australia \(19 April 2023\)](#)

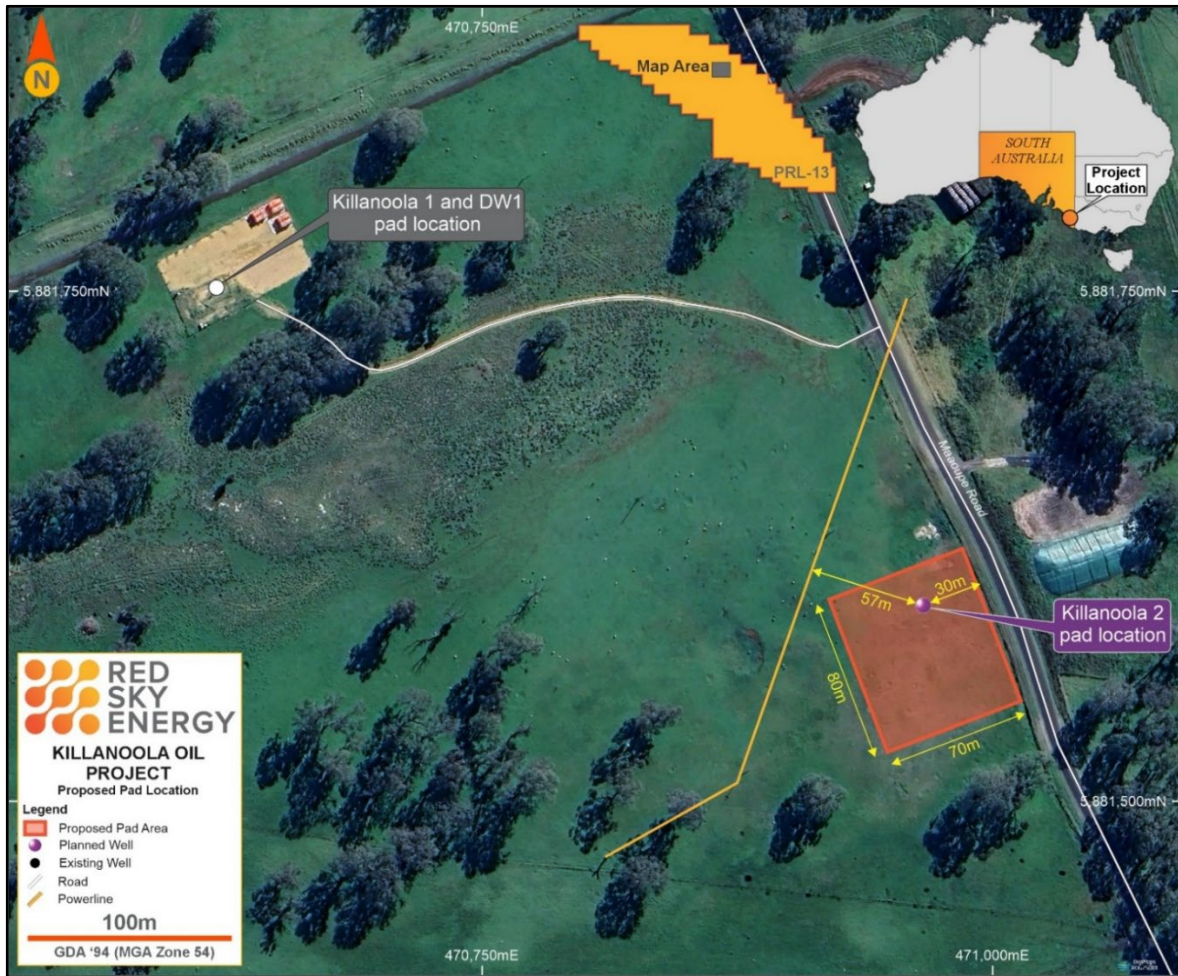


Figure 3: Killanoola Oil Project – Proposed Pad Location (July 2025)

-ENDS-

Released with the authority of the board.

Investor Q&A Now Open

Want to know more? Ask your questions directly on our website beside each announcement. Our team reviews submissions and will respond where appropriate.

For further information on the Company and our projects, please visit: www.redskyenergy.com.au

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Forward Looking Statements

Various statements in this report constitute statements relating to intentions, future acts and events. Such statements are generally classified as forward-looking statements and involve unknown risks, expectations, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause those future acts, events and circumstances to differ from the way or manner in which they are expressly or impliedly portrayed herein.

Some of the more important of these risks, expectations and uncertainties are pricing and production levels from the properties in which the Company has interests and the extent of the recoverable reserves at those properties. In addition, the Company has a number of exploration permits. Exploration for oil and gas is expensive, speculative and subject to a wide range of risks. Individual investors should consider these matters in light of the personal circumstances (including financial and taxation affairs) and seek professional advice from their accountant, lawyer or other professional advisor as to the suitability for them of an investment in the Company.

Notes

Methodology for Calculating discovered Petroleum Initially In Place

At its current stage of development, the Killanoola Oil project, in accordance with definitions established by the PRMS (2018), contains oil in the discovered Petroleum Initially In Place (PIIP) category. No greater levels of certainty have yet been established.

The discovered Petroleum Initially In Place is estimated deterministically by:

1. Extrapolating and analysing the estimated area and thickness of the structure. The boundaries to defining this volume are determined by the interpretation of the physical parameters of the top of the Sawpit Sandstone utilising seismic data,
2. Identifying the oil-water contact (OWC) identified in the wells drilled on the structure,
3. Estimating the net thickness of the oil column
4. Applying a porosity factor to obtain the potential total void space contained in that rock volume
5. Applying a generalised water saturation to the rock void volume.
6. The remaining porosity volume is then assumed to contain oil, which is then converted to barrels for ease of understanding.

Finally, to remain compliant with PRMS (2018) requirements and as a result of using the deterministic method, GRI used the Low/Best/High nomenclature to represent the discovered PIIP. These estimates were developed using various changes to the size of the structural compartments as interpreted.

Formula for Calculating PIIP

For undersaturated crude, the reservoir contains only connate water and oil with their respective solution gas contents. The initial or original oil in place can be estimated from the volumetric equation:

$$N = 7,758 V_b \phi S_{oi} B_{oi} = 7,758 A h \phi (1 - S_{wi}) B_{oi}$$

- The constant 7,758 is the number of barrels in each acre-ft,
- V_b is bulk volume in acre-ft,
- ϕ is the porosity (ϕV_b is pore volume),
- S_{oi} is the initial oil saturation,
- B_{oi} is the initial oil formation volume factor in reservoir barrels per stock tank barrel,
- A is area in Acres,
- h is reservoir thickness in ft, and
- S_{wi} is the initial water saturation.

In addition to the uncertainty in determining the initial water saturation, the primary difficulty encountered in using the volumetric equation is assigning the appropriate porosity-feet, particularly in thick reservoirs with numerous non-productive intervals. One method is to prepare contour maps of porosity-feet that are then used to obtain areal extent. Another method is to prepare isopach maps of thickness and porosity from which average values of each can be obtained. Since recovery of the initial oil can only occur from permeable zones, a permeability cut-off determined by ResEval was used to obtain the net reservoir thickness. Intervals with permeabilities lower than the cut-off value are assumed to be non-productive. The absolute value of the cut-off will depend on the average or maximum permeability and can depend on the relationship between permeability and water saturation.

A correlation between porosity and permeability is often used to determine a porosity cut-off. In cases in which reservoir cores have been analysed, the net pay can be obtained directly from the permeability data. This was not the case at any of the Killanoola wells as no cores were cut. When only logs are available, permeability will not be known; therefore, a porosity cut-off is used to select net pay. These procedures can be acceptable when a definite relationship exists between porosity and permeability.